



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

each side. These two portions are surmounted by a cross and statues of the Virgin and St. John. The arch of the door is ornamented with heads of seraphim, and near them are two ancient medallions, above which are written the words 'Numa Pompilius, M. Antonius.'" The celebrated traveller adds, that in the interior of the church the decorations in marble and gold were distributed with artistic effect. There might be seen the magnificent mausoleum of the historian, Jerome Zurita, who died in 1570.

A side-door led to a second church, whence there was a descent to the crypt of *Las Santas Masas*. "This is," says Delaborde, "a veritable catacomb, in which are deposited the relics of many martyrs. The arched roof, which rises about twelve feet, and is covered with stars upon an azure ground, rests upon thirty small columns of different sorts of marble, forming six small naves. Here are preserved, among other things, several crystal vases con-

taining the blood and ashes of various martyrs, and the head of Saint Engracia in a silver shrine, adorned with a necklace of precious stones. There is a pit in the middle of this church, surrounded by an iron balustrade, which is said to contain the ashes of a great number of the faithful, whom Dacian had burnt at Saragossa."

Within the last twenty years Saragossa has witnessed fresh proofs of Spanish valour. Cabañero, a general in the interest of Don Carlos, managed to enter the city by night, and got possession of the principal posts, on the 2nd of March, 1838. Even under these apparently desperate circumstances, the people never for one moment lost their courage. Totally unprepared as they were—without leaders, and very insufficiently provided with arms—they nevertheless rushed upon the intruding force with dauntless spirit, and ultimately succeeded in capturing 2,000, and driving out the remainder.



THE CONVENT OF SANTA ENGRACIA.

THE LAKE OF SAARNEN.

No portion of the continent of Europe abounds in picturesque and romantic scenery to so large an extent as the mountain land of Switzerland. There the most striking and sublime aspects of nature are accumulated, forming a source of perpetual inspiration to the painter and the poet. There the mountain rears its snow-capped summit to the clouds, the glacier presents its glittering and slippery front, and the torrent brawls among the rocks which obstruct its passage through the valley, or falls thundering down the face of almost perpendicular precipices. There the sublime

and beautiful phenomenon of the rainbow is seen above the cataract, and the lammergeyer wheels above the pinnacles of the mountains, marking the bounding chamois or the browsing goat for its prey. Not only is Switzerland the most elevated portion of Europe, but the beauties of its scenery are condensed, as it were; so that the tourist has not to travel over many miles of uninteresting country to admire a waterfall here, or climb a mountain there. In Switzerland all is picturesque; the tourist cannot take a walk of a few miles without meeting some object to awaken his interest and

excite his admiration. Everywhere he beholds the mountains towering to the skies, the river rushing through the valley, or the lake spread out before him, its blue waters dotted with the white sails of numerous fishing-boats.

The changes which the aspect of the landscape undergoes at different periods of the day are as varied and beautiful as the scenery itself. Early in the morning a mist envelopes the mountains, but as the sun rises above their peaks, it disperses, and the lake reflects the blue sky, against which the snowy summits are distinctly defined. As the sun declines, the lake glows with crimson and gold, and the snow on the mountains gradually changes its hue from white to rose-colour. As the light decreases, the rose changes to purple, and the purple to gray, when the moon rises, and restores the snows the white garb with which they are clothed by day. A constant charm is thus experienced by the traveller as he journeys through this picturesque region, the beauties of which have inspired some of the finest poetry of Coleridge, Byron, and

On the top of Lendenberg was the fortress of the lords who formerly dominated over Unterwald. The ruins of their castle now serve in the summer as rude seats for the inhabitants of the district when they assemble to elect their magistrates and their deputies to the diet. The ancient seat of Austrian tyranny is thus converted into the rustic forum of a free people, where they exercise those rights which their ancestors won at the sword's point, and which they have ever defended with such unexampled heroism.

The courage of the Unterwalden peasants has been displayed on several signal occasions. United with those of Schwitz and Ur from time immemorial, a confederation known as the league of Waldstetten, they were the veritable founders of the Helvetic republic, and took a brilliant part in the glorious battles of Sempach and Morgarten. In 1798, Unterwald, united with its two ancient allies, had another occasion for displaying the courage of its hardy peasantry. These three small cantons repudiated the constitution which had lately been proclaimed in Switzerland



THE LAKE OF SAARNEN.

Shelley. The lakes of Switzerland comprise some of its most pleasing scenery, though not the most sublime; and those tourists who are content with gazing at the Alps as they rise from the opposite shore of a wide sheet of water, and whose love of the sublime is not strong enough to urge them to encounter the fatigues and dangers of climbing to the top of Mont Blanc, pass most of their time at the pleasant towns on their shores.

The lake of Saarnen is one of the four small lakes of the canton of Unterwald. It is about three miles in length, and a mile and a half in average breadth. The traveller who crosses the Brunig to reach the lake of the Four Cantons comes upon this little lake, and the town of the same name on its shores. At a little distance rises the lofty Lendenberg, the view from which embraces a varied and extensive panorama. On one side is the lake of Saarnen, surrounded by its picturesque shores, and in the distance the Bernese Alps; on the other side, the river Aar flows through a verdant valley on its way towards the lake of Lucerne, into which it discharges its waters; and beyond, the forest of Kern.

under French influence: all the decrees, all the menaces of the Helvetic directory were in vain. In defending their ancient constitution, they believed that they were defending the conquests over tyranny which had been cemented with the blood of their forefathers. Twelve thousand French troops were marched into the country to subdue them. They met in battle on the 9th September, 1798. The Swiss numbered only two thousand, but held a strong position in the mountains, which they defended for nine hours with unexampled bravery. The women, the old men, the children, all assisted in the combat. Eighteen young men fell, with weapons in their hands, before the chapel erected in memory of Arnold Winkelried. Not far from Stantz, the chief town of Lower Unterwald, forty-five peasants of Nidwalden resisted for a long time the progress of a French battalion. Their undying attachment to their old institutions has led, on several occasions, to serious disputes between the great and little cantons, and it was these differences of opinion that produced the Sonderbund, which agitated the political world in 1846.